Huawei
H13-811_V3.5
HCIA-Cloud Service V3.5

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Question: 1

Which of the following basic aPaaS services is an out-of-the-box search service designed for enterprise digitalization?

A. KooPhone
B. KooMessage
C. KooSearch
D. KooMap

Answer: C

Explanation:
KooSearch is the Huawei Cloud service specifically designed to provide enterprise-grade search capabilities with an out-of-the-box service model. Huawei Cloud describes KooSearch as a one-stop intelligent enterprise search solution built on Cloud Search Service (CSS). It enables organizations to construct enterprise search, knowledge retrieval, AI search, and document Q&A applications without having to independently build the underlying search infrastructure. The service integrates enterprise knowledge sources, search models, vector search capabilities, and other components required for enterprise information retrieval.
This directly corresponds to the question's description of an out-of-the-box search service designed for enterprise digitalization. Huawei's current KooSearch documentation explicitly emphasizes its ready-to-use enterprise search and RAG capabilities. KooPhone is associated with cloud-phone capabilities, KooMessage concerns enterprise messaging and communication, and KooMap provides map-related services; none is the dedicated enterprise search offering.
Therefore, KooSearch is the only technically valid choice. This aligns with the HCIA-Cloud Service domain covering Huawei Cloud platform and other value-added cloud services.
Reference topics: KooSearch Service Overview; Cloud Search Service; Huawei Cloud PaaS/aPaaS Services.
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Question: 2

Which of the following statements about IAM projects and enterprise projects are incorrect?

A. An enterprise project can contain resources from multiple regions.
B. Enterprise projects group and physically isolate resources in the same region.
C. IAM projects group and logically isolate resources.
D. Resources can be added to or removed from enterprise projects.

Answer: B, C

Explanation:
Options B and C are incorrect because they reverse the isolation characteristics of IAM projects and enterprise projects. Huawei Cloud defines enterprise projects as a mechanism for grouping and managing resources across regions. Resources assigned to different enterprise projects are logically isolated, and a single enterprise project can contain resources residing in multiple regions. Supported resources can also be added to, removed from, or transferred between enterprise projects. Consequently, statements A and D correctly describe Enterprise Project Management.
IAM projects operate differently. Huawei Cloud documentation states that IAM projects are region-oriented and are used to group and physically isolate resources within a region. A project corresponds to a region, and an IAM project does not provide the cross-region logical grouping model associated with enterprise projects.
Therefore, B is wrong because it attributes physical, same-region isolation to enterprise projects, while C is wrong because it attributes logical isolation to IAM projects. The two concepts are intentionally distinguished in Huawei Cloud architecture: IAM project = regional/physical isolation; enterprise project = cross-region/logical resource organization.
Reference topics: IAM Projects; Enterprise Projects; Resource Isolation; Enterprise Management.
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Question: 3

An ECS can be billed on a pay-per-use, yearly or monthly, or spot price basis. Only pay-per-use billing can reduce costs.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement is false. Huawei Cloud ECS supports multiple billing models, and cost optimization is not exclusive to pay-per-use billing. The principal modes include yearly/monthly, pay-per-use, and spot pricing, with each optimized for different workload characteristics.
Pay-per-use is useful for workloads with uncertain or fluctuating demand because resources are billed according to actual usage and can be released when no longer required. However, yearly/monthly billing can provide a lower effective price for stable, long-running workloads because Huawei Cloud applies subscription discounts; the longer the committed subscription period, the greater the potential discount. Therefore, for predictable production workloads running continuously, yearly/monthly billing can be substantially more economical than pay-per-use.

Spot pricing is another cost-saving mechanism. Spot instances use market-based pricing and can provide compute resources at a lower price where workload interruption characteristics permit their use. Consequently, several ECS billing models can reduce expenditure when aligned to an appropriate workload.
The incorrect portion of the statement is therefore the assertion that only pay-per-use can reduce costs.
Reference topics: Elastic Cloud Server; ECS Billing Modes; Yearly/Monthly; Pay-per-Use; Spot Pricing.
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Question: 4

Which of the following statements are true about the relationship between account and Identity and Access Management (IAM) users?

A. IAM users only need to pay for the resources that have been authorized by the account. Unauthorized resources do not need to be paid for.
B. An account can revoke the resource usage permissions of IAM users at any time.
C. IAM users do not need to pay for resources. All expenditures are billed to their account.
D. An account can modify the resource usage permissions of IAM users at any time.

Answer: B, C, D

Explanation:
Huawei Cloud establishes a clear parent-child relationship between a Huawei Cloud account and the IAM users created under that account. The account owns the cloud resources and is the billing entity, whereas IAM users consume or manage resources according to permissions assigned by the account administrator.
Therefore, option C is correct: IAM users do not independently pay for the resources they use. Charges generated through their authorized operations are billed to the parent account.
Options B and D are also correct because the account administrator retains authorization control and can modify or revoke permissions assigned to IAM users.
Option A is incorrect because it incorrectly treats the IAM user as a payment entity. Authorization determines what an IAM user is permitted to access or operate, not who is responsible for payment. Huawei Cloud explicitly distinguishes resource ownership and billing from delegated resource access. An IAM user does not receive an independent bill merely because access to a resource has been authorized.
Accordingly, the correct relationship is: account owns and pays; IAM users operate resources according to delegated permissions; the account controls those permissions.
Reference topics: IAM Users; Huawei Cloud Accounts; IAM Authorization; Billing Responsibility.
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Question: 5

Hybrid cloud is a flexible cloud computing model. It may contain two cloud architectures: public cloud and private cloud, or even more. The infrastructure of a hybrid cloud is owned and operated by a single organization. Therefore, user services can switch between these clouds as required.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
The statement is false because its description of infrastructure ownership does not correctly characterize a hybrid cloud. A hybrid cloud combines different cloud environments—most commonly private cloud and public cloud—and enables workloads, applications, or data to be distributed between them according to security, capacity, latency, compliance, or business requirements.
Huawei Cloud describes hybrid cloud as a blend of private and public cloud environments. The private portion may be dedicated to a particular customer and may host confidential or sensitive workloads, while public cloud resources are delivered through infrastructure operated by a cloud service provider. Consequently, the combined infrastructure is not inherently owned and operated by a single organization.
This ownership distinction separates hybrid cloud from a purely private-cloud model. A private cloud can be dedicated to a single organization, whereas hybrid architecture deliberately combines environments that may have different infrastructure ownership and operating responsibility.
The statement correctly recognizes that hybrid cloud is flexible and that workloads can use different cloud environments, but because it makes an absolute and incorrect assertion about single-organization ownership, the entire statement must be evaluated as FALSE.
Reference topics: Cloud Deployment Models; Public Cloud; Private Cloud; Hybrid Cloud; CloudPond Service Overview.
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